THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1017.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [201]

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion immediately given, a large and commodious three ſtory new BRICK HOUSE, ſituated on Main-ſtreet, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The ſaid houſe was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is ſuppoſed generally to be as well conſtructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the ſtate, having thirty-ſeven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of ſaid rooms are 30 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finiſhed, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two ſtory brick family Houſe, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a waſh room, which has a boiler and ſpring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewiſe a brick dairy houſe, a ſmoke houſe, a large carriage houſe, and brick ſtable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finiſhed, with 42 ſtalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horſes, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the ſtable, conſiſting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horſes is tongued and groaved, on which is another granary, and ſufficient room to ſtow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and conſtant ſpring in the ſtable yard, nearly oppoſite to the centre of the ſtable—the water from ſaid ſpring is conveyed under ground and paſſes through the dairy houſe where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a ſpring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unneceſſary to make any comments on the eligibility or ſituation of the ſtand, as it is preſumed that any perſon or perſons that wiſhes to rent will view the premiſes previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winſton*, near Richmond, or the ſubſcriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education ſhe flatters herſelf has been ſuch as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Thoſe young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be inſtructed in the Engliſh and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other uſeful and polite accompliſhment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requiſite attention will be given them.

The moſt approved maſters for Muſic, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Perſons deſirous of being further informed of the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Meſſrs. Macmurdo & Fiſher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING near Halifax Court-houſe, (Virg.) containing between 600 and 1000 acres. It lies on the main road leading from Peterſburg and Richmond up into the back parts of Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia, and is elegantly ſituated for a ſtand for a merchant or tavern keeper. The ſoil of the land is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat and every other article of profitable uſe for the farmer or planter. Terms ſhall be made extremely low to any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe and able to pay a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money down.—If prefered by the purchaſer, a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money will be taken in likely negroes, at a liberal price.—Two very convenient tracts might be made in a diviſion of the whole tract, if by doing ſo it would add to the convenience of a purchaſer. Apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. MATHEW SIMS.

October 23, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, ſituate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be ſuperfluous, as ſtrangers would view it before they purchaſe; and thoſe who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to ſay, that as to fertility of ſoil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be diſpoſed of by Public Sale at Weſt-Point, on Wednesday, the firſt day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchaſe money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the ſaid eighteen months; and the payments to be ſecured by bond and a deed of truſt on the land, with intereſt from the day of ſale.

A clear and indefeaſible title will be made to the purchaſers by the ſubſcribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the ſale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER,
Shirley.

October 18th, 802. [12ſtDec.]

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well aſſorted

Iriſh Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms. 12t

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

Candles & Soap.

The Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a

Candle & Soap Manufactory,

NEAR the Market-Houſe in this city, on a much more extenſive ſcale than has hitherto been attempted by any other perſon in this place—and hopes that the citizens thereof and the public in general will extend to him the encouragement he may merit in the proſecution of a buſineſs ſo long and ſo wanted in Richmond. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to, and the articles furniſhed at a lower price than at any other place in this city.

N. B. *Tallow* and *Liquid Soap* may alſo be had at a reduced price.

THOMAS MAULE.

Richmond, 10th mo. 20th, 1802.

WE, the ſubſcribers, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the quality of Thomas Maule's Candles, having made uſe of them for a conſiderable time, and apprehend them to be fully equal to the imported Candles in point of burning, &c. and recommend them for general uſe, wiſhing he may meet with that encouragement which he is juſtly entitled to for eſtabliſhing ſo uſeful and neceſſary a buſineſs in this place.

Waddy Turner, H. Dabney, J. Pollard, Robert Robinſon, John Clarke, Wm. M. Thompſon, John Foſter, Jacob Mayers, James Roberts, Robert Hendren, Conyngham Burton, Charles Wills, Reuben Cantor, J. Widewilt, Jacob Abraham, J. Darmſdatt, Wm. Crozier, E. Macquiellen, Jos. Ladd, Walter Potter, Wm. M'Cay, Jacob Harriſon, Iſrael I. Cohen, Robert Turner, Jacob Fackler, John C. Ayers, John M'Bride, Wm. Prichard, Thomas Ladd, Amos Ladd, Th. Davis, Cloſe Maxwell, Wm. Strode, Robert Davidſon, P. Wilkinſon, G. R. Hallam, N. Hallam, C. Dill, Jas. Boatright, F. de la Plance, E de la Planche, H. Moſby, Leander Hughes, G. W. Hill, J. P. Hopkins, Charles Carter, F. Hyland, Joel Tucker, W. C. Derrough, John Doyle, Joſhua Brotherhood, Walter Shelton, John Pollard, Robert S. Smithey, William Davidſon, Richard Thompſon, Sam. G. Patten, Samuel Pleaſants, jun. Z. Rehine, Samuel Pointer, P. Harwood, Richard Edwards, Eſme Smock, Th. Cowles, B. H. Judah, John Pumfrey, Wm. Nice, Ro. Brooke, George W. Smith, Wm. Du-Val, John S. Pleaſants, W. H. Fitzwhyſſonn. 6t

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-ſtones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jeſſe Hollingſworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Fiſher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Reunion, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November enſuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old ſurvey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is eſteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the ſame neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will anſwer well to employ about ſix labourers. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of ſale will be, one half to be paid in caſh and the balance in twelve months. The moſt undoubted ſecurity will be required for the laſt payment. The ſale will be made by the ſubſcriber, as a truſtee between the ſaid William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Eagle Tavern, two ſober, active WAITERS.—For ſuch good wages will be given.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, October 14, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of laſt month, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I have reaſons to believe that he will attempt to paſs for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his poſſeſſion a free paſs; and alſo knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that ſhe has moved from the county, ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs or may claim him as her ſlave. Ten Dollars will be given to any perſon who will deliver him to me or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of DANIEL MORGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wedneſday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commiſſioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting, the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the commiſſioners.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802. 119tN

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

By a private letter received from Bombay, by the overland diſpatch, we are informed, that the Jeypour Rajah and the Mahrattas are again preparing for war; the treaſure lately demanded by the latter was only deemed ſufficient to purchaſe a temporary ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. In the late ſanguinary conflict between the troops of the Jeypour Rajah and the Mahrattas, the former, during the early part of the battle, were decidedly ſucceſsful; but at the moment when the Mahrattas were broken and diſorganized, a party of their horſe arrived and changed the fortune of the day. The laſt accounts left the Mahrattas preparing for the campaign; one of Scindea's ſons is to command a corps of 5000 cavalry.

The Auſtrian officers of the regiments of Neugebaer and Bender, who have been for ſome time at Bruſſels upon leave, have received orders to join their reſpective corps without delay; and, accordingly the greater part have already gone poſt for the Tyrol. Theſe two regiments of infantry are, it is ſuppoſed, deſtined to occupy the indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and will remain in his pay until a military force ſhall be raiſed in his new poſſeſſions.

Recruiting is carried on with great activity in all the eaſtern Provinces of Auſtria. The officers of regiments are ordered to join, and preparations to menace, if not to make war, are certainly making.

Letters from the banks of the Mein ſay:—"French troops from Belgium, from the Departments of the Weſt, and Italy, continue to arrive in all the Departments on the Left Bank of the Rhine. Theſe troops have formed ſeveral ſmall camps, where they are conſtantly exerciſed; they are to be joined by all the new raiſed Conſcripts. Andernach, Mentz, Spire, and Huningen, are the principal places where theſe troops are aſſembled. It is ſuppoſed they have been collected to accompliſh ſome political object. We learn from Wurtzburg, that the Pruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of the two villages of Memſtockelm and Wiſebronn, which are about four leagues from that city."

The Frenchmen in the army of Paſſwan Oglou are ſaid, by the Paris papers, to be emigrants from the army of Conde. A number of emigrants are alſo at Conſtantinople, giving inſtructions to the Turks, in architecture, and the conſtruction of ſhips. Some of theſe fugitives, whole wanderings are equal to thoſe of the gypſies, are ſaid to have eſtabliſhed themſelves in Cochin China, and to have acquired ſufficient credit there to procure the Engliſh acceſs to the ports: this certainly does honour to their gratitude for the ſervices done to their fellow ſufferers.

The following moſt extraordinary inſtance of preſervation from deſtruction, occured at Broadſtairs, on Saturday laſt. Captain Laing, a gentleman in the army, who, with his mother, has lodgings at Broadſtairs, was on that day driving his gig down the road from St. Peters, into Broadſtairs: by ſome accident the animal took fright in coming down the hill, running with great violence paſt the corner in the open ſtreet, and took for the Parade on the beach, which is directly oppoſite. In the ſmall diſtance between the high road and the parade is an iron bar placed acroſs the railing, to prevent carriages paſſing; the captain, knowing this railing, crouched in the chaiſe, which paſſed within an inch of the top, and of his head; within four yards was the cliff, on the edge of which was a ſtrong railing, upon reaching which the horſe made a bold leap over it, but the ſtrong poſt of the railings caught one of the wheels of the chaiſe, by which means the ſhafts were broken off ſhort, the horſe and harneſs precipitated into the ſea, and the chaiſe and driver left behind. It is moſt happy for Mr. Laing that the horſe attempted to leap the railing when he came to it; for had he on the contrary forced himſelf againſt it, it would eaſily have given way, and inevitable deſtruction to him would have been the conſequence; as it was, Mr. Laing eſcaped without the leaſt injury. The chaiſe was broken, and the poor animal was dafhed to pieces at the bottom of the cliff.

It appears from the reports of the French Miniſter of Police, that there are now in Paris not fewer than 16,000 viſitors from Britain and Ireland.—Theſe perſons may be eſtimated to expend one with another ten ſhillings ſterling a day, of money drawn from this country. Thus the ſum of Engliſh money which is now transferred to France, at the capital alone, is not leſs than 8000l. ſterling a day.

It is ſaid that the Court of Vienna has formally addreſſed the French government, and the Courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, to obtain for the Grand Duke larger indemnities than thoſe given him by the convention of Paris. A ſimilar declaration has been made to all the States of Germany which form a part of the deputation of the Empire.

Letters from Berlin announce, that negociations have been opened between Pruſſia and Saxony for the exchange of Erfort, Muhlhauſen, and Nordhauſen, for a part of Luſatia.

The trial of the Prince of Salm-Kyrbourg is now finiſhed, and the commiſſion have ſent the reſult of it to Vienna; it belongs to his Majeſty the Emperor to determine the puniſhment. The Prince made a full confeſſion, and acknowledged himſelf guilty; he begged that the confinement to which he had been ſubjected ſince the month of October laſt, may be conſidered as ſufficient puniſhment. The Bergomaſter Geller, a member of the commiſſion, replied, "Your confinement cannot be conſidered as a puniſhment, ſince you received 30 crowns (ſix French Louis) per week. I am aſtoniſhed that you do not petition for perpetual impriſonment on the ſame terms."—Beaumont, one of his accomplices, has alſo confeſſed; no one but M. Vigeron perſiſted in denying the crime: but when the depoſitions of the reſt who charged him with it were ſhewn to him, he ſaid, "Since you know the whole tranſaction, it is needleſs for me to perſiſt in denying: if the reſt had not been ſo weak as to make a full confeſſion, you ſhould never have drawn any thing from me."

A letter from Bengal ſays, the Siameſe troops have for ſome time been drawing towards the frontiers of Arracan, which at preſent appear to be nearly defenceleſs: no act of hoſtility has taken place between them and the Burmahs ſince the concluſion of the laſt ſeaſon, nor do the latter evince any diſpoſition to renew the war. The Burmah troops in conformity with their agreement, have demoliſhed their works on the company's frontiers, and withdrawn their armed boats from the Naaf. The emigrants who have reforted to Chittatong refuſe to return to Ramgah, and put themſelves under the company's protection. The Rajah of Arracan has preferred charges againſt many of the emigrants, alledging that their flight was the conſequence of their having violated the Laws of the country: and the Engliſh have reſolved, that on any of theſe charges being ſubſtantiated before their ſuperintendant, the delinquent ſhall be delivered up to juſtice.

We have received a private letter from Bengal, which informs us, that another Embaſſy is on its way to the King of Burmah, to make ſome repreſentations. A very valuable trade is carried on here by the Engliſh in timber, lead, tin, diamonds, &c.—This extenſive kingdom reaches as far as the frontiers of China, and contains twenty millions of people. The country is very little known to Europeans. The object of a ſecond em-

daily fail to lie to conciliate the good opinion of the king, who is inclined, by means of the Maywoon of the city of Ummerapoora, to grant us every indulgence in his country. The power of the king is prodigious; the royal establishment is the most magnificent in the East. The Princes of the Blood Royal are the chief Ministers of State. Each of the junior Princes has a distinct establishment. The natives tattoo their thighs and arms into various fantastic shapes and figures, which they believe operate as a charm against the weapons of their enemies.

In the district of Gooch Bahar, adjoining to Bengal, we are told there exists a very extraordinary custom, namely, that of pledging the wives of the inhabitants to their creditors till the debt is discharged. A lady is often in pawn for two or three years, but she is not suffered to lie at dead interest. Upon the contrary, at the time of her redemption one half of her family goes along with her to the debtor, and the creditor only retains the other half.

The governer General of Bengal has sanctioned an annual fair for horses, to be held for the purpose of extending the breed for the regiments of cavalry; the improvement of which is an object of much importance. The native dealers are invited to attend the fair, near the great Gunduck.

A young member of the learned Profession of the Law, hearing that the public prints (which he never condescends to read) make rather too free with his confraternity by placing them on a level with *Innkeepers*, and calling them both gentlemen of the *Bar*, is very much scandalized; but he dares think that the public on more mature deliberation, will not allow themselves to be imposed upon by such a gross attempt to deceive them. "The difference between both professions," says the Junior Limb of the Law, "is greatly obvious; in the first instance, we reach the bar by *eating*, while they make their way in the world by *drinking*; here is a *solid*, and at the same time a *liquid* distinction; the former, however, is in our favor. Again," continues the pupil of Coke, Littleton, &c. "there exists another line of discrimination between us, *ours* is a *black* gown, and they wear a *blue* apron, with us silk gowns are *before* the *bar*, with them they are *behind* it. In fine, I could adduce arguments *ad infinitum* to prove, that a Lawyer and an Innkeeper are as different characters as Pasiwan Oglou and Pope Pius the VIth."

Citizen Gulyon, a member of the French National Institute, and a Director of the Polytecnic School, read in the Sitting of the Institute of the 23th ult. a Memoir, entitled, *Recherches sur la pile electrique de bolta*, by Citizens Hachette and Desormes, Professors of the Polytecnic School. This Memoir discloses two very important facts, which tend to throw a great light on the theory of Electricity. The first is, that an isolated Electric Pile is an inexhaustable source of Electricity, and the second, that several solid and dry substances, such as starch, are capable of replacing the humid substance of the Electric Piles of *bolta*. From this discovery results a method of constructing Piles, affording a constant and almost unalterable source of the Electric Fluid.

A gentleman passing lately thro' High Street, St. Giles's, observed to his friend, that the glass was very high. "Indeed it is," quoth an *Irish* labourer (who happened to be near him) "a *halfpenny higher* than it ought to be!" One thought of Fahrenheit, and the other of his *glass of gin*.

Lusus Naturæ—In the village of Prin, near Niort, a cow has been delivered with great difficulty, of a singular monster. On examination it was found to have two similar heads, each having two eyes, two ears, a nose, a mouth, a tongue, a neck, &c. It was also found to have on one side two membranes, containing two pulmonary lobes and a heart, which were separated from the abdomen by the diaphragm; and on the other, one membrane without lungs, and with a heart like the other, having two ventricles, and two auricles. The two bodies were united by on umbilical cord, and had but one abdomen. It had four hind legs, articulated by four formal heads into two cavities, united *par symphise*, forming two ilions, two ischions, two pubes, and one *de sacrum*; to which were attached two tails. This monster was killed in the delivery, through the unskillfulness of those who were called in to assist the cow.

LONDON, August 31.

On Friday last a Dutch fleet of 17 sail of merchantmen, two frigates, and a corvette, arrived at Torbay with Dutch settlers for Surinam and Demerara. The Dutch are using the utmost expedition in sending out civil and military officers to take possession of all the settlements restored to them by the Treaty of Peace.

The Duke of Mecklenburgh, it is stated, is about to purchase the sovereignty of the town of Wismar from Sweden, for a million of Hamburgh banco dollars.

Of the determination of Government to prosecute *L'Ambigu*, which we noticed yesterday, in consequence of the libels supposed to be contained in it against the person and authority of the First Consul, there is no doubt. M. Peltier, the Editor, has, however, signified his attention of suppressing the publication, and it is imagined that the French Minister will interfere to prevent the Attorney General from proceeding with the prosecution.

SEPTEMBER 1.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to to the 28th, several of the Journals contain accounts from Ratisbon which, if true are of considerable importance. If they be true, indeed, it is evident that the Emperor, of Germany has not been consulted in the System of Indemnities, so "disinterestedly" recommended by France and Russia. We have already mentioned that the Austrian Commander would not permit the Bavarian troops to take possession of Passau, and its district, alligned to the Elector by the proposed indemnities. A Convention agreed upon by the Commanders to wait for orders from their respective Courts, was not ratified by the Elector of Bavaria, and in consequence of the latter persisting in his intention to take possession of the territories in question, and causing troops to advance, the Austrians have occupied the Fortress and Bishopriek of Passau on both sides of the Inn, including what has been allotted to the Elector of Bavaria, as well as that to the Grand Duke of Tuscan.

The Elector of Bavaria, it is evident, durst not thus commit himself in a contest with Austria, unless on the certainly of being supported. Whether, indeed, the firmness of the Emperor may not induce the "disinterested" Co-Partitioners to modify the scheme to his advantage, is a question which we do not venture to decide. The conduct of the Emperor, it is obvious, is dictated more by a general disapprobation of the scheme of Indemnities, than by the immediate arrangement regarding the Elector of Bavaria. The dispute, therefore, on this point, brings the whole to issue. *Morn. Chron.*

A Dutch Mail arrived on Monday evening, and another yesteyday morning, September 5.

The intelligence by this conveyance is not very interesting. The accounts from Ratisbon are of the 16th of August, at which time the Plan of indemnities had not been presented to the Diet: but Citizen Bacher, the French Envoy there, had received, on the 13th, the Senatus Consultum, containing the new Regulations for the Constitution, which he had communicated to the Diet by delivering a printed copy of the Moniteur. The same dispatches notified to him, that though the First Consul was extremely well satisfied with the whole of his preceding conduct, the French Governmet had appointed Citizen Laforest, the Envoy at Munich, to be Envoy Extraordinary at Ratisbon, and himself to remain there, with the title of Resident, and assist him with his knowledge and experience.

The same accounts say—"for these five days past Austrian and Batavian Troops have been posted opposite each other on the two Banks of the Inn. They have not, however, as yet advanced beyond their respective territories, and when they receive orders to march, they are to give each other twelve hours notice. Another corps of 25,000 men is likewise expected shortly on the Inn.

Letters from the Hague, of the 22d of August, state, that the Amnesty had been published there in a Proclamation, dated the 26th of August. The Emigrants who were in English pay, in the Isle of Wight, have been armed, and embarked for North Holland, Previous to their arrival, every precaution had been taken at the different ports to prevent any disturbance.

The same letters say, that 40,000 French Troops will be assembled on the Rhine, as well to make an impression on the Diet of Ratisbon, and hasten its decisions on the plan of indemnities, as to be ready to go through their manœuvres when the First Consul makes his visit to Belgium and the Rhine.

The Funds yesterday experienced a depression. Omnium opened at 9 3-4 ; and closed at 10½ discount. Consuls opened at 68, and closed at 67 1-4 Betts have been made, that Omnium will sink to 15 per cent. discount before Christmas. It is to be hoped, however, that something effectual will be done to counteract the impending danger of the Holders of Omnium.

The speedy departure of General Andreossi for London, in the quality of Ambassador to our Court, is announced in the Journal des Defensours.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Two Mails arrived this morning from Hamburgh, and one from Holland.

The letters by the Dutch Mail assert that Austria will not relinquish any of the districts belonging to Bavaria on the right bank of the Inn. The retention or abandonment of those districts does not, however, depend upon the cabinet of Vienna. A hint from Russia and France will be sufficient to clear both banks of the Inn, and make the Austrian government recall every battalion from the Bavarian frontier.

Preparations are making for the evacuation of the Dutch territories by the French troops. The ammunition and artillery have already been sent to the Belgic departments. The troops will begin their march the end of this month.

Letters from Bucharest state, that security and tranquility are completely restored to that country. The corps which Passwan Oglou marched towards the right bank of the Danube has been repulsed with loss, by the troops sent by the Port to oppose him in that direction. Most of the Boyards or Wallachian Noblemen have returned to Bucharest, where the new prince now is.

The Emperor of Russia, since his return from Memel, has devoted himself very much to state affairs, in which he is occupied for the greater part of every day. He goes very seldom to the parade, which was formerly his principal amusement.

The Legislative Body of the Italian Republic has fixed the peace establishment of the army at 60,000 men. The army is to be recruited by means of a military conscription, comprehending every man in the nation from twenty to twenty-five years of age.

Orders have been issued for the marching of a large body of French troops to the Rhine. They will be cantoned along the left bank. Their numbers will be about 30,000.

PRICE OF STOCKS this day at twelve o'clock, 3 per Cent. Cons. 67 3-4 5-8 7 8 —Ditto, for Acc. 68 67 3-4 68 1-2. 3 per Cent. Red. shut.—Omnium 9 3-4 1-2 3-4 dis.

The French funds continue to drop, the five per cents, were on the 28th ult. at 51 f. The decline of the Republican funds is, we apprehend, to be chiefly attributed to the financial embarrassments of the government. It is reported, that such have been the expences of the expeditions to take possession of the ceded islands, the ordinary demands of large military establishments, and the want of an Administration little distinguished for economy, that great arrears have been incurred. To alleviate the distress, and to procure temporary aid, it is said to be in contemplation to raise a loan. In a country where, as at present in France, there is so little confidence, money is scarce and dear, such a measure must fall heavy on the money market. Money now bears an enormous interest in France. The best Bankers' paper is at 9 per cent; inferior classes from that to 15.

The Dutch funds continue steady.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE man, who is well acquainted with teaching the Languages and the different branches of Science, and can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by making application to the subscriber, in the county of New Kent, about twenty five miles below Richmond.

Wm. H. MACON.

October 29, 1802 aw3w.

RUNAWAY

FROM my Quarter near the Fluvanna River, about nine miles above Lynchburg, in Bedford county, a Negro Man, aged about 20 years; he is short in stature, and rather bulky for his height; yellow complexion, large bold looking eyes, though somewhat of a pleasing countenance; his visage is rather thin: he went off clothed as working Negroes generally are—His name is KEMP. Adequate satisfaction will be made the person who returns him to me, or contrives to that I get him again.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

October 29, 1802. 3w.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Pollard, George Winston, and Thomas Stewardson, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the consent of the defendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel doth refer the accounts between the plaintiff and that defendant, to one of its commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matter specially stated thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated, and ordereth, with the consent of the parties, the cause to be finally heard at the next term, if that officer, in the mean time, shall state and examine them, or, upon examination of the papers, a final decree can be made without the report.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioners' Office,

Richmond, October 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned, are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the twentieth day of December next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination.

WILLIAM HAY, M. C.

HARTFORD, October 18.

On Thursday last the General Assembly of this state convened at New-Haven. On balloting for Speaker in the House of Representatives, the whole number of votes was 253; of this number Ephraim Kirby, Esq. had at two successive trials 36!! at the third 1!! Hon. Elizur Goodrich, Esq. was chosen speaker, and Timothy Pitkin, jun. and Jonathan O. Mosely, Esqrs. clerks. It is surprizing that out of 78 democratic members which our democratic brethren have advertised to all the world as having been chosen to the Legislature this fall, only 36 should have been present at the meeting of the assembly. We must suppose that the 42 absent of that "sect," have some pique against the *Leader of the Party*, or they would have been more punctual. When the House is collected, it is presumed some question will be started by them which will shew who their 78 are.

SPEECH of his Excellency Governor TRUMBULL, to both Houses of the Legislature, on Thursday last.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHEN we reflect on the situation of most parts of the world at the present day, disturbed with political agitations, and perplexed with revolutionary pursuits; and compare with them the circumstances of our own state—enjoying a like measure of tranquil and genial happiness as heretofore experienced, our hearts should expand with gratitude to the Divine Author of all mercies, who gives us this continuance of his favor.

If we turn our eyes to Europe, there amidst scenes of trouble and distress, we behold a nation which has been tossed on the tumultuous ocean of revolution for more than ten years past—violently agitated during that period, with the conflicts of contending passions, in pursuit of imaginary and delusive ideas of liberty and equality, and which after suffering almost every species of calamity in their wild career, are now under the influence and policy of a fortunate leader, just returning to the point from whence they started: with this exception, that instead of rallying under their ancient Royal Family, they seem disposed to form a new Dinasty, under a foreign Head. To the civilized world the course of events which in this period has been exhibited by that nation, is peculiarly interesting and instructive; more especially to surrounding nations, does this result of their pursuits, present a serious and impressive lesson of instruction against plunging inconsiderably into the vortex of revolutionary practices, or being deluded into vain and philosophical reveries of untried forms of government.

When this recent example before our eyes, in addition to the numerous instances recorded in history, of similar issues to revolutionary pursuits—the people of this state may be taught the expediency and necessity of adhering with firmness and stability to their ancient habits of political government and religious institutions, as the surest means of social happiness and general prosperity. They may also learn to venerate the long tried forms of civil regulations, which have been wisely devised by our revered ancestors, and which have hitherto beneficially continued in practice by successive generations. They will moreover be led seriously to reflect how dangerous the attempt is whenever, and by whomsoever proposed, to put to hazard the existing prosperity and happiness of the great community, for the uncertain pursuits of visionary scenes of greater happiness, however decorated by specious recommendations, which will most probably fail them in the grasp, or flit before them like the passing dream of the night—And may they always bear in mind that lessons of practical good sense, as applied to government administration are, immensely more useful to the world, than all the fine-spun theories of visionary Philosophists, or the delusive projects of Closet Politicans.

Our statute provision of work-houses for the punishment of idle, dissolute and disorderly persons, is calculated to answer very valuable purposes, for the correction of certain crimes and misdemeanors, which are difficult to be reached or reformed by other means.—But it is much to be feared, that the object intended, is almost, if not wholly defeated, by a permission in the law, for substituting temporarily our common goals for the purpose designed. In this way their effect is exceedingly impaired, if not lost. It appears to me, that this subject merits the attention of the Legislature. For if our goals are still to remain substitutes for work-houses, some peculiar regulations for their management and government, as respects that object, to be provided by law, will be necessary for the attainment of the salutary purposes of such an institution. The most eligible mode would be to have distinct houses, but if these are not to be obtained, it will doubtless be judged necessary to have designated, and under peculiar rules of government and police, some separate and appropriate rooms for the proposed labor and correction.

The time of service for which one of the senators from this state, in the Senate of the United States is appointed being nearly expired, it will probably be thought expedient, in order to save unnecessary expense and trouble, that a new appointment by the Legislature, during their present session, should be made to supply the vacancy, which will happen in March next.

J. TRUMBULL.

October Session, 1802.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

Captain Marrener, to whom we are indebted for the following proclamation, informs us, that the new laws relative to the duties payable in the Island of Martinique, limit the port charges at 21 dolls. and a duty of 2 per cent. on all sales, and 7 per cent. on the purchase of colonial produce. A number of American vessels there with beef and pork, were not permitted to land their cargoes when captain M. sailed. It was not known how long this prohibition would continue; but the government had ordered an enquiry of the quantities of every species of provisions that would be wanted, and, from the scarcity, it was expected that Americans would soon be permitted to dispose of their cargoes.

Proclamation

Of Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, Capt. Gen. of Martinique and St. Lucia.

Frenchmen!

War and dissentions have separated you from the mother country; peace restores you again to her bosom.

The French government maintains the ancient laws made for the happiness of the colonies, protects the religion of your fathers; guarantees the integrity of property, and preserves slavery; which made a part of ancient colonial possession. After having conquered and given peace to the world, it wishes the happiness and tranquility of nations, by allaying hatred, and binding up the wounds which parties have made. After having combated armies, it supports altars, and re-establishes christianity.

Wretched shall those be who shall dare to disturb the social order established in the colonies; who shall cherish suspicions with regard to the intentions of the mother country. The sword of justice will soon be unsheathed to punish, but far be it from our wish to find any one culpable. Our first care shall be to prevent the commission of such crimes, by the most watchful vigilance; and our strongest solicitude shall be to add to the happiness of the colonies, by justice and an equitable administration. Your souls long to be united again to Frenchmen. Ten years of glory have effaced the misfortunes of the revolution. The 18th Brumaire, and the treaty of Amiens, have fixed the destiny and the grandeur of France. The hero who governs—who makes the happiness of the colonies his, by making commerce to revive and flourish: astonished posterity is yet not decided concerning him; but without doubt will make him the greatest of men.

The Captain General,

VILLARET JOYEUSE.

[By an arrette of Bonaparte, dated the 3 Floreal, 10th year, the following names of places in Martinique, St. Lucia and Tobago, are ordered to be changed.

The fort called Royal, at Martinique, shall take take the name of Fort de France.

Bourbon, the name of Fort Desaix.

The port and city of St. Lucia, formerly De Castries, the name of De Carenage.

The port and city formerly Port Lewis, in the island of Tobago, to be called Scarborough.]

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn that the French National Schooner Enfant Prodique, from Guadaloupe, which she left on the 26th of September, has put into New-York for the purpose of delivering dispatches to the address of Mr. Pichon and that she proceeds immediately to France.

The Colonial Prefect, Mr. Lescallier, had by an arrete, opened the colony to foreign vessels. The information received by Mr. Pichon states the colony to be in want of provisions, and especially salt beef and pork.

General Lacrosse had been installed in the government by general Richpanse, but only temporarily, to assert the power of government. He was to give up the government in a short time to general Richpanse, and to proceed to another destination assigned him in the colonies; but in consequence of the death of General Richpanse, General Lacrosse retains the government.

Permission had been goven to people of color to return to Guadaloupe.

Translation of a letter written by rear admiral Lacrosse, captain general of Guadaloupe, to Mr. Pichon.

Basseterre, the 4th Vendimiare, 11th year (26th Sept. 1802)

I have the honor to inform you, citizen commissary, that by a decision just taken by citizen Lescallier, counsellor of state colonial prefect at Guadaloupe, all the ports of this colony shall in future be open as formerly, to the American vessels and the exportation of colonial produce permitted on paying duties.

(Signed) LACROSSE.

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the French Republic.

R. Lacrosse, captain general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

Being willing to insure and maintain tranquility in the colony of Guadaloupe orders as follows:

1st. No white individual shall be admitted in this colony without a passport.

2d. No person of color or black shall be admitted in Guadaloupe unless they are provided with a passport from the commanding officer of the colony where they reside, and they will not be permitted to land until they are permitted to do so.

3d. No person whatever can leave the colony without a passport from the commissary of government.

4th. Every captain arriving in one of the ports of the colony shall declare the number of men composing his crew, their

names and colour; the number of paſſengers, their names and colour. When they depart they ſhall preſent all the men compoſing their crew, as well as ſuch of the paſſengers, who ſhould not have been permitted to land or remain in the colony.

5. All foreign veſſels on board of which negroes or mulattoes ſhould have been introduced without paſſports, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated if the captain does not, when he arrives, declare that ſuch paſſengers are on board.

6. There ſhall be no intercourſe between a veſſel arriving and the land until the health officer has made his viſit agreeably to the eſtabliſhed rules and regulations, and until the declarations has been made by the captain.

(Signed) LACROSSE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1802.

The Examiner ſays double attempts have been made to illuminate the Virginia Gazette—what the Examiner means by this expreſſion we do not diſtinctly perceive; —had the Editor of that *enlightened* paper informed his ſubſcribers he ſhould adopt ſome means of illuminating his own, the information would no doubt have been agreeable to moſt of his readers; for in its preſent ſtate the ſharpeſt eye-ſight can diſcover nothing of merit in its blotted columns.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

Theſe are the leaders or field-officers of the Clinton army. The ſubalterns, however, compoſe a much more numerous body. I ſhall juſt ſlightly trace the principal features of their characters.

The new made ſecretary to the commiſſioners of bankruptcy deſerves, both from his activity and a ſhare of talents that even ſurpaſſes the deputy attorney general, the firſt notice. His name is Ferguſon, the ſon of a Scotch Highlander that emigrated to this country about thirty years ſince, but in what capacity, whether that of a pedlar or a piper, (the only profeſſions thoſe mountaineers of Scotland, who do not boaſt Chiftain blood, purſue) I am uncertain; but from the manners of the ſon I ſhould imagine his ears, in the age of infancy, were no ſtrangers to the Caledonian organ. The eager and laudable deſire which Scotchmen in general poſſeſs when they emigrate to foreign parts, however humble their ſituation in life may be, to afford their children every opportunity of ſurpaſſing the wiſdom of their parents, probably was the cauſe of this Clintonian being trained an attorney. His acuteneſs in this profeſſion is by no means contemptible, if we may credit the reports of the executors of one Doctor Dingly, who died in New-York, with the management of whoſe affairs Ferguſon was entruſted. The oppreſſive hand of poverty, however, blanked all the actions of this young man until the Clintonians were pleaſed to receive him in their pay. Were I to deſcend to the perſonal obſervations of dreſs, I could exhibit the appearance which the new made ſecretary to the commiſſioners of bankruptcy uſually made in the ſtreets of New-York, in a manner that would draw tears of compaſſion from perſons neither bleſſed with the feelings of a Sterne, or the heart of a Howard.

Having diſmiſſed this commander of the ſubaltern Clintonians, I ſhall relate an anecdote, which I do not aſſert relates to him and a taylor of the name of Sidell, now meſſenger to the ſaid commiſſioners of bankruptcy, with a view to relieve the reader's attention. For in perplexing ſubjects, ſuch as Clintonian intrigues, little tales are often amuſing, eſpecially when connected with the parties concerned; they even anſwer a better purpoſe than the introduction of dying Lovers, running Nymphs and flying Cupids.

De Witt Clinton is ſaid ſome five or ſix months ſince, to have had a meſſage of importance to communicate to the governor at Albany, and he well knew to entruſt matters of conſequence to Jefferſonian poſtmaſters was a dangerous thing. He therefore wiſely judged to ſend a young counſellor and his friend, a taylor, upon the expedition. An high blooded ſtallion he provided for the former, and a racing mare for the latter. The counſellor briſkly mounted, but the taylor, like his Brentford brother, in vain could hold either bridle or ſtirrup. There was no other alternative but to fix the taylor on the ſame animal behind the counſellor; this was eaſily effected by means of ropes and handkerchiefs. The counſellor and taylor, thus adjuſted, performed their firſt day's ride without any extraordinary accident; but on the ſecond, when prancing over the ſtormy hills near Fiſh-Kill, an unlucky gale whirled off both their hats. An attempt to recover the ornaments of their heads, unfortunately occaſioned the loſs of their ſhoes, (for boots they had none) caught by ſome inconvenient ſhrubs among which, they had galloped their unruly beaſt. To diſmount without aſſiſtance, in the manner they were faſtened together, was impoſſible. They therefore were under the neceſſity of purſuing their journey bare-headed and bare-footed; but they were not long ſuffered to proceed in this ludicrous mode of travelling before they were met by ſome peaſants, who, not without reaſon, ſuppoſing that they were eſcaped convicts who had run away with ſomebody's horſe, conducted the political pair down to the garriſon at Weſt-Point. It happened to be on the very morning that a certain officer, an acquaintance of their's, was confined in the dungeon of the garriſon, who, immediately recognising the meſſengers of De Witt Clinton, procured them their liberty and furniſhed them gratis with hats and ſhoes to proceed for Albany.

A gentleman of the medical order claims my next remarks. His name is Anderſon, and he goes under the title of Doctor; but as there are ſeveral of the ſame name, it may be proper to diſtinguiſh the Clintonian by ſome ſtriking perſonal characteriſtic; but this is no eaſy matter, as this Doctor Anderſon reſembles nothing in nature more than another. Were I to name any object that might convey an idea of him, it would be the ſhadow of a broom ſtick or the figure of a lamp-poſt. His Clintonian ſervices only conſiſt in prattling to old maids and mourning widows reſpecting the virtues of De Witt Clinton.

The health phyſician, Doctor Ledyard, or as he is more frequently termed, Doctor Runaway, from the nimbleneſs of his limbs when any thing deathly preſents itſelf, is a Clinton officer of the ſecond diſtinction. The office which this man enjoys, and which he received from the bountiful hand of the Clinton family, is one of the moſt lucrative in the United States, being eſtimated at twenty thouſand dollars per annum. Doctor Ledyard has, therefore, the beſt of reaſons for being friendly to the Clintons. His abſence from the city of New-York, however, prevents him from rendering thoſe ſervices which otherwiſe would be in his power, and which would juſtly entitle him perhaps to hold the firſt rank in the Clinton band, whereas at preſent he is only known as a ſubordinate agent, unleſs when his patron takes the field in perſon; then Doctor Ledyard acts as his aid-de-camp.

[To be continued.]

To Mr. MERIWETHER JONES.

SIR,

In the laſt Examiner, you charge me with being a convert to a different ſyſtem of politics, from what I apparently advocated in my Hiſtory of the late Adminiſtration, and of now writing againſt republicaniſm in the Virginia Gazette, and in favour of Mr. Burr. Had you confined yourſelf ſolely to the firſt of theſe charges, they would have paſſed with me diſregarded; but the very ingenious method you have adopted in order to claſs Mr. Burr with anti-republican principles, requires from me ſome notice as a writer for a newſpaper, whoſe duty it is to inveſtigate the principles and actions of thoſe men entruſted with the laws, and inveſted with the authority of the union. In doing this, I ſhall alſo vindicate myſelf from the accuſation of being an advocate for monarchy or ariſtocracy in a country ſuch as America.

With reſpect to the ſentiments expreſſed in my Hiſtory of the late Adminiſtration, I have explained myſelf ſufficiently in a pamphlet which I publiſhed reſpecting its ſuppreſſion. The ſentiments on government, which I then entertained, are nearly the ſame with thoſe I now hold; but the opinions I have formed of the men who have been called to diſcharge the various offices in the union, are very different. This difference may proceed from two cauſes, either an ignorance of their former lives when I wrote my hiſtory, or perhaps from a change which has ſince taken place in their conduct; I however ſuſpect the firſt will prove the principal if not only reaſon, as I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that I was impoſed upon by an appearance of virtues which they never poſſeſſed, and by many of their actions being carefully concealed which have ſince come to light.

The character which the preſident of the United States held as a man of the utmoſt integrity and liberality of ſentiment, I believe will not be diſputed to have weighed more with thoſe perſons called anti-federaliſts, for a change in adminiſtration, than any other circumſtance that can be produced. This character of ſpotleſs purity, is, however, vaniſhed, and Mr. Jefferſon now ſtands accuſed, if not convicted, of ſeveral acts, that ſhed not only the utmoſt odium upon his reputation as preſident of the United States, but as a chriſtian and a member of civilized ſociety. Until he offer ſome vindication or denial of the ſeveral accuſations which have been brought againſt him, it is the duty of every individual who contributed his aid, or expreſſed his wiſh, to raiſe him to the important ſtation which he now holds, to reprobate his conduct, and ſignify his regret for the part which he acted. Theſe obſervations I am ſenſible, will not be regarded, coming from a ſtranger, as if they had proceeded from a native citizen, but having been unfortunately induced to advocate once the cauſe of the preſent adminiſtration, I am in a manner bound, however reluctant it may be to my feelings, to declare openly, as I have been called upon, thoſe reaſons which have converted me, not to a different ſyſtem of politics, but to a deſire for a change of men. Mr. Burr conſidered it neceſſary to make a public denial of accuſations which were infinitely leſs criminal, and ſupported with leſs evidence, than thoſe which have been brought againſt Mr. Jefferſon. His words to governor Bloomfield on this occaſion are certainly praiſeworthy, and ought to make a deep impreſſion on the mind of the preſident. "If you ſhould imagine that any declaration from me can be neceſſary to remove doubts from the minds of one honeſt man, you may conſider this letter as ſubmitted to your diſcretion to publiſh."

The ſpecies of countenance which Mr. Jefferſon gave to Callender, upon his firſt arrival in this country, certainly diſhonors him not a little. To afford relief to a needy foreigner, without friends or acquaintances, is one of the moſt chriſtian deeds which a man can do; to ſtretch forth the arm of aſſiſtance even to a profligate character in a way which will not injure ſociety, but improve the morals of the unhappy object in diſtreſs, deſerves praiſe; but to adminiſter thoſe aids that tend to give a poignancy to vice and folly, is one of the moſt culpable acts which can be performed. When Mr Callender introduced himſelf to Mr. Jefferſon, with his Political Progreſs of Great Britain as a paſſport for favour, it was unqueſtionably the duty of Mr. Jefferſon, as a citizen of a nation on amicable terms with the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, to have admoniſhed him to purſue ſome more honourable plan of life, than to ſlander that form of government which had raiſed, educated and protected him; he ought, if inclined to relieve his wants as a diſtreſſed ſtranger, and a perſon of talents ſuch as Mr. Callender is, to have pointed out to him ſome profeſſion by which he might acquire a comfortable ſubſiſtence for himſelf and his family, without injuring his native country, and diſturbing the peace of thoſe among whom he had choſen his reſidence. Had Mr. Jefferſon acted in this manner, he would have prevented that diſgrace which his after tranſactions with Callender have entailed upon himſelf and all his party. The act of encouraging an unexperienced foreigner to ſlander the chief magiſtrates of a country, which Mr. Jefferſon to all appearance has been guilty of, is certainly a crime that cannot eaſily be palliated. It deſerves at leaſt an explanation from our preſident, in order to ſave his own reputation, and apologize for the ſupport of his friends.

This circumſtance, however, might have paſſed in the breaſts of many as an over zealous deſire to promote the cauſe of republicaniſm, had his formal invitation to the infidel Paine to make America his place of reſidence, not proclaimed at once the ſentiments which our preſident profeſſes in reſpect to religion; ſentiments which, if ſuffered to gain ground in any ſociety, muſt finally overturn all the happineſs and comforts which a ſtate of civilization procures to the human mind.

The other crimes with which Callender accuſes the preſident are too ſhocking almoſt to be publicly diſcuſſed; they are of ſuch a nature as a regard to decency ought to bury in oblivion; but this does not ſcreen the preſident from the odium which he muſt incur from their belief, by all honeſt men. Unleſs a public proſecution be commenced againſt the propagator, and Callender be convicted of a malicious falſehood, the character of Mr. Jefferſon muſt be ruined in the minds of many, as a man of moral rectitude. It is in vain for his friends to advance that Callender is an object beneath proſecution. A defence of this nature is not only contrary to prudence, but if ſanctioned by authority, will be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to ſociety. According to this argument, Callender may ſally forth with a brace of piſtols to Monticello, and plunder and rob the preſident's apartments of every thing curious and valuable, while the bountiful landlord of the venerable manſion, looks on, exclaiming "the wretch is beneath notice." Surely Mr. Jefferſon will never deny but what his character is more ſacred and dear to him than any property which he may poſſeſs, and if he ſuffer the one to be ſported with, he certainly will the other. For theſe reaſons I am inclined to believe the charges brought againſt our preſident are founded in truth, or otherwiſe he would take ſome meaſures to bring the aſſaſſins of his reputation to puniſhment: until that be done, as a writer employed for the public, I ſhall conſider it my duty not only to declare my diſapprobation of the character of our preſident, but to expoſe to the utmoſt of my power the diſgrace which America will incur if ſhe ſupport a perſon accuſed of ſuch crimes.

With regard to Mr. Burr, it is neither my intention, or deſire, to beſtow on his actions any other encomiums than his conduct, as Vice Preſident, may merit. As he has hitherto conducted himſelf with the greateſt propriety in that ſtation, it becomes every good citizen to give him his ſupport. So far, and no farther, I am the friend of Mr. Burr. Whatever inſinuations have been advanced to the contrary, are both malicious and groundleſs. I have now explained, both fully and candidly, thoſe principles in politics which I hold, and I truſt this may be the laſt time I ſhall be called upon for that purpoſe.

JOHN WOOD.

Mr. Jefferſon's friends have attempted to defend the repayment of Callender's fine on the ground of the injuſtice and oppreſſion of the law under which he was convicted. Will not Mr. Jefferſon, for the ſame reaſon order the repayment of all money which has been collected from the people in the Northern ſtates, by virtue of the law to raiſe and collect a tax on houſes, lands, and ſlaves? No law was ever enacted by the late adminiſtration which occaſioned more clamour againſt the government, in the middle and ſouthern ſtates, than this; and no act was ſo extenſively uſed as a mean of effecting a change in the adminiſtration. But the tax has never been collected in the ſouthern ſtates; and it appears to be the intention of the government not to enforce the collection. If ſo, does not juſtice require that repayment of the tax ſhould be made to the New-England ſtates, particularly, when it is the avowed intention of the Jefferſonian party to correct the unjuſt and oppreſſive procedures of the former adminiſtration? Oppoſed to this it can not be ſaid that "no money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but by appropriation made by law"—for in the caſe of Callender, the opinion of the attorney general, and the act of the preſident have evinced, that the people's money may be appropriated, without the ſanction of their repreſentatives. *U. S. Gaz.*

We have been flattered by a republication of our eſſays under the title of "*Tom Paine invited to this country*," &c. in a large proportion of the moſt reſpectable papers in the United States. The Baltimore Federal Gazette has republiſhed a part of them, which ſo offended ſome of the friends of the people and of free diſcuſſion in that city, that they undertook to ſuppreſs the papers in which they appeared, and endeavored to perſuade ſome of the patrons of the paper to withdraw their ſubſcriptions. This circumſtance produced the following letter from a gentleman at Wathington to the editors of the Federal Gazette.

From Wallington, October 14

"I can tell you with pleaſure, that unuſual inquiry has been made for the Federal Gazette, ſince the proſcription, and perhaps ſubſcription, which has been ſet on foot in your city to *ſtop* it. It has, believe me, given a celebrity to the pieces on Paine and Jefferſon which, as well written as they are, they would otherwiſe have failed of acquiring. Several philippics have come out in the government paper againſt the preſs, and you may expect a law upon the ſubject next ſeſſion, under ſome very falſe title as "A law for ſecuring the liberty of the preſs"—when at the ſame time, it will be deſigned for nothing more nor leſs than the ſuppreſſion of the truth—like Gallatin's famous law "to pay off the national debt by running further in debt." If the late bawlers for the liberties of the preſs will content themſelves by re-enacting the ſedition law, it will be well; and you, the oppoſers in ſentiment of the preſent "powers that be," will have nothing to fear. *Truth is great and it will prevail.* *Ibid.*

FROM THE ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

Perhaps, nay in all probability, there is not a more abandoned liar in the United States than William Dun, alias Duane.—In the Aurora of Monday laſt is the following:

"It is an *abandoned falſehood* that Mr. Nicholſon declared during *laſt ſeſſion* on the floor of congreſs, that Mr. Pickering was a man of unimpeachable integrity.—He aſſerted no ſuch thing laſt ſeſſion. At the previous ſeſſion, he ſaid that in relation to Mr. Pickering, without evidence or inquiry, he muſt be conſidered as unimpeached in his integrity. Evidence has been had—and it is full time he were impeached before his country—and held up as an example to future ſervants of the public who diſgrace the government and deſpiſe the people."

Is it poſſible there can be another being who can tell ſuch barefaced falſehoods? If, Duane, when you penned this paragraph, the vengeance of Heaven had been immediate, your tongue would have bliſtered, would have hung ſwollen down from your jaws, never again to return to your mouth, that, like Cain by ſuch mark all men might know you.

I was preſent at the time Mr. Nicholſon made theie declarations. It was on Tueſday December 8th, *laſt ſeſſion*. I took notes; I gave the ſubſtance of all he ſaid, and the words printed in Italic are, I ſincerely believe, for I took great care to have them ſo, the *very words* uſed by him. You ſtood not ſeven feet behind him. Immediately on penning the words in Italic, I looked at you: the corners of your mouth, when I firſt obſerved you, in a kind of hardened impudence, were drawn cloſe to your ears; many were ſtaring at you; you drew them towards your noſe ſome inches, and endeavoured to compoſe yourſelf. Had not your feelings been blunter than lead, you would have ſunk to the floor. Had I been guilty of ſuch conduct, and been thus publicly expoſed by one of my own party, I would have flown to ſome corner of the earth where men who knew my guilt ſhould never ſee me more.

Here follows the cloſe of the debate on that day.

Mr. Nicholſon in reply to Mr. Griſwold. The gentleman and himſelf differed as to the power of the committee that had attended to the inveſtigation of the treaſury accounts; he believed they were not authoriſed to enter on enquiry whether all the monies received by Col. Pickering were properly appropriated: this was his object, he had been informed, of late, that Mr. Pickering had in ſome inſtances appropriated more money than he was allowed, and had ſometimes appropriated money to purpoſes, tho' public purpoſes, otherwiſe than ordered; it was his wiſh that the houſe ſhould adopt ſome regulations in theſe matters, not leaving appropriations diſcretionary with officers, and the better to enable the comptroller to ſettle his accounts. He was ſenſible of the impoſſibility of their making a thorough inveſtigation, and that they muſt truſt to the treaſury for information; but that when the attention of the people was called to particular characters in this manner, it was their duty to ſatisfy them: he did not wiſh to ſingle out Mr. Pickering alone; he wiſhed equal reference to others.—The propoſed reſolution was not on account of any doubts in this mind; *he did not entertain the leaſt ſuſpicion that Mr. Pirkering had ever appropriated to his own uſe or defrauded the public of a ſingle dollar; he believed him to be a man of irreproachable honeſty and integrity;* but the report of the former committee did not ſay enough.—[This is highly honorary to Mr. Nicholſon. We wiſh every member were equally candid and honeſt in his confeſſion of facts, the truth of which we believe not one of them doubts: yet how many (a juſt indignation pricks us) how many joy in having their conſtituents believe that Mr. Pickering, Mr. Dayton, &c. have been defaulters and defrauders: how many glory in the murder of that loftier reputation, towards which they can never reach. Duane ſtood back of Mr. Nicholſon, in the lobby; and though ſome flight addition might have been made to his natural hideouſneſs of viſage, he bore the frown of general ſcorn and condemnation with all that triple braſs which uſually diſtinguiſhes this lame imitation of humanity.]

Mr. Griſwold. He preſumed it very propable that there had been occaſionally exceſs of appropriations, every man acquainted with public buſineſs knew that the public ſervice would have often ſuffered had not this been the caſe: moſt members knew how often this had happened, and how often congreſs had juſtified, and granted, *afterwards*, this exceſs of appropriation: laws cannot always touch contingencies: it had often been the caſe in the office of the ſecretary at war; congreſs afterwards made up the expenditure, the exceſs appearing fairly and neceſſarily applied: ſo may it have been in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate.

[CIRCULAR.]

Tunis, July 9, 1802.

SIR,

On the 7th inſtant the American brig Franklin, capt. Andrew Morris, was brought into Biſera, a port in this regency, prize to a corſair of Tripoli. She was bound from Marſeilles to St. Thomas, laden with wine, oil, ſoap, ſilks, perfumery, &c. on account of Summerl and Brown, of Philadelphia, and captured off Cape Palos. Yeſterday the brig and cargo were put up at public auction in this city, but the maſter and crew, nine in all, are deſtined for Tripoli.

I have official information that there are five Tripoline corſairs out. I requeſt you will make this letter circular, that our conſuls on the Mediterranean coaſt may prevent, within their precincts, American merchantmen from putting to ſea without convoy.

I am, Sir, very reſpectfully, your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM EATON.

William Y. Purviance, eſq. agent for the Navy of the U. States, in the Mediterranean, at Leghorn.

FRENCH NEGROES!

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in George-town (S. C.) to a merchant in New-York, dated the 10th inſt.

"Three French brigates left the Hook the day we did, and we have juſt heard of their landing there negroes on Long Bay. We are all ſummoned to turn out with the different companies, and the orders are not to take a ſingle negro, but ſhoot them all—we are informed they have landed about 1000; by to-morrow morning there will be ſoldiers enough at the place to prevent any more landing—if they get ſcattered among our negroes it will be a dreadful thing."

Extract of a letter, received from a gentleman in Georgetown (S. C.) dated 16th Oct to a gentleman in Waſhington City.

"The infernal French are diſgorging the whole of their wretched blacks upon our ſhores. An expreſs arrived this afternoon to the brigadier general, with information that a French frigate was landing negroes about 32 miles from this place. Every inhabitant of the town were ordered to equip themſelves and march to oppoſe them; which they did this afternoon with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, and I believe would have gone with more pleaſure, had they to combat with the French."

The New-Jerſey Election has eventuated in favor of the principles of Waſhington and Adams. A federal governor will be choſen, as alſo we preſume, a federal delegation to Congreſs. Since the laſt election in that reſpectable ſtate, democracy has experienced a decline equal to the progreſs of correct and patriotic principles.—It is in a fair way of being totally extinguiſhed. *Phil. Gaz.*

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have juſt received a neat and general aſſortment of well choſen

GOODS,

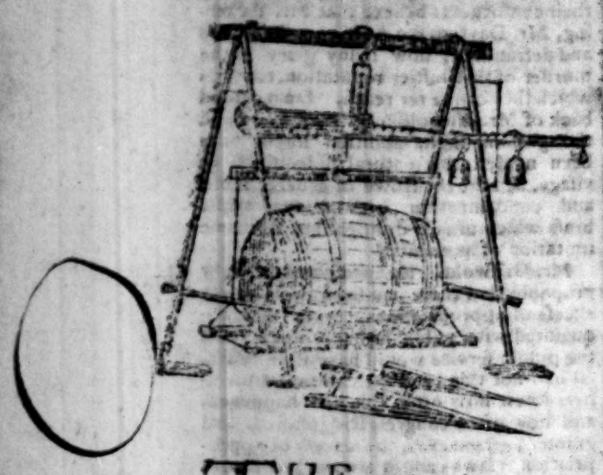
Suiting the approaching ſeaſon;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (ams)

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and diſpatch, beſide economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very uſeful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will ſoon ſuperſede every other kind of beam, eſpecially as orders are now receiving for the Weſt-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to inſure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever uſed. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furniſhed on application to

L. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1ſt, 1802.

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms,

NAPT Cottons; White and coloured Plains; and a ſmall aſſortment of other

GOODS,

Suitable for a Country Store.

He will receive Country Produce on Storage, and diſpoſe of the ſame when required; and will ſtrictly attend to any Commiſſion Buſineſs which he may be favoured with. (14 aw)

Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

I wiſh to HIRE, for the enſuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (eawtf)

Willis & Laurence H. Wills,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the uſual terms. They will alſo, if required, diſpoſe of produce as may be directed, and do buſineſs generally on commiſſion.

October 14, 1802. 4w

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handſome aſſortment; which he will ſell low for Caſh or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of ſaid creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court houſe and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a ſtore. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Leſueur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to take notice, that in purſuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thurſday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſunſet of the ſame day, at the court houſe of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I ſhall proceed to take the depoſitions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a ſuit in chancery, depending in the court of the ſaid county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1ſt, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Iſaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this ſuit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depoſitions of his witneſſes, on publiſhing the time and place of taking ſuch depoſitions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and at the courthouſe door of this county.

A Copy 2ms

Teſte WYATT WALKER, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

For the Richmond Diſtrict.

BETWEEN

Hezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Ann Redeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceaſed, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, adminiſtrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceaſed; who was adminiſtrator with the will annexed of the ſaid John Burnley, *Defendants.*

THE firſt named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper of of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers; both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles. The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

REMOVAL,

THE Subſcriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the houſe heretofore occupied by him in cheapſide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-Houſe, uſed by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the laſt year. This houſe is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himſelf entirely to the brokerage and commiſſion buſineſs. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that ſatisfaction to conſignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-Houſe is admirably calculated for the Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article ſubject to Storeage; which ſhall be done by him, at the cuſtomary rate of ſtoreage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1ſt, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Gooſe Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court-houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnſton, } Truſtees.

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertiſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of September, and poſtponed till the 27th inſt is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 18, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, 3/9 *per Quire.*

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thouſand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

THE public is reſpectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the croſs-ſtreet below the Eagle Tavern, to the houſe on the main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Vandewall and Moſby, where the buſineſs from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themſelves that their aſſiduity and punctuality in buſineſs will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdown, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worſted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fuſtians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muſlins, Iriſh Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Luſtrings, Perſians, &c. &c. &c.

And an aſſortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molaſſes, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few caſks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

18 October, 1802. tf

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Alſo, Lot No. 68, whereon is a dwelling houſe and garden, at preſent occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewiſe, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the ſaid town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. eptm.

Robert Gamble

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a ſupply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will ſell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Miſſing.

ON the 24th of Auguſt laſt, I wrote a letter to Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon of Baltimore, and enclоſed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Poſt-Office on the ſame day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requeſted of any perſon who may happen to have any knowledge of the ſaid *letter and bank notes.*

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherſt and Albemarle, the Diſtrict Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, and promiſe unremitted attention to all matters committed to my truſt.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glaſgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803: for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,181 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mount.in. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 687. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclоſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county,
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Curtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Bufkrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.